The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Optimistic About Reunification

President Kim Il Sung said that the struggle of the broad masses of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and peaceful reunification is now surging up "with an irresistible force."

"...although the north-south relations are now frozen and in a state of deadlock, the people in the north and south, if all of them fight in unity, will be able to improve these relations and make a breakthrough independently in their cause of national reunification," he said.

His remarks came at a banquet given on May 20 to welcome President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of the People's Republic of Mozambique. (See his banquet speech on page 2)

The Mozambican President said that he visited Korea "to convey friendship and solidarity of the Mozambican people for Comrade President Kim Il Sung and for the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government."

Touching on the assistance rendered by the DPRK in the construction of Mozambique, he said that the assistance finds manifestation in many fields of life in his country as positive realities.

"Korean comrades in Mozambique continue to display internationalist spirit, defying sacrifices, for the growth and strengthening of the Mozambican revolution and for the progress of our people, together with our workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals," he said in his banquet speech. (See page 2)

The DPRK has been one of the chief advocates of South-South cooperation and has sent many agricultural experts and technicians in other fields to African countries to help in the development of the countries.

For example, DPRK construction workers have been engaged in the construction of the parliamentary building of the Central African Republic.

Talks were held on May 21 between DPRK President Kim Il Sung and Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano. (Rodong Sinmun, May 22)

Both leaders attacked South African racists in their speeches.

President Kim Il Sung, denouncing racism and apartheid as the cruelest form of colonialism, called for comprehensive international sanctions against South Africa.

President Joaquim Alberto Chissano said that every effort must be made to put an end to the policy of apartheid.

Talks between the two presidents were held on May 21 and 22.

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK, UNDP Sign Assistance Project Documents

Assistance project documents on testing of components used in electric power distribution system and strengthening of essential oils industry were signed in Pyongyang on May 26 by the DPRK and the United Nations Development Program.

The projects will give help to improve the quality of electrical machinery manufactured in the DPRK and furthering a foundation for essential oils production. The projects will be carried out withing the coming three to four years by the UNDP. An assistance project document of the UNDP on modernizing vegetable breeding in the DPRK was signed earlier on May 18.

The documents were signed by an official concerned of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and UNDP delegate to the DPRK Carl Wiberg.

DPRK President Greets OAU Summit

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of greetings on May 24 to the 24th session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organisation of African Unity.

Noting that the current OAU summit conference that coincides with the meaningful 25th anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity is of great significance, the message says:

The OAU performs a great role in strengthening the unity and solidarity of Africa and solving the pressing problems facing the continent.

The current summit conference constitutes another important occasion in discharging the common tasks for abolishing racism and colonialism, safeguarding peace and stability and achieving socio-economic emancipation of the African continent.

The Korean people condemn the ceaseless armed invasion and subversive acts and sabotage against the neighboring countries perpetrated by the South African racists under the patronage of the imperialists while tenaciously enforcing the cursed apartheid system and racial discrimination policy, and extend firm solidarity to the African countries in their endeavours for removing the serious socio-economic hardships created by the unequitable present international economic system, the offspring of the colonial system, and the natural disasters.

The entire African peoples, holding aloft the banner of independence and in firm unity, will surely build a new Africa cradled in peace, tranquility and prosperity by striving hard to promote the economic and technical cooperation on the principle of South-South cooperation and achieve the total liberation of Africa opposing imperialism, colonialism and racism.

I sincerely wish the current summit conference will discuss successfully all the agenda items in accordance with the lofty ideal of the OAU and bear fine fruits.

President Greets Hungarian Leaders

President Kim Il Sung on May 24 sent a message of greetings to Messrs. Janos Kadar and Karoly Grosz upon their respective election as President and General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

Worldwide Support for Pyongyang's Call for N-S Joint Meet

DPRK's proposals for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including a proposal to convene a north-south joint conference are drawing worldwide support and an increasing number of state leaders, public organizations, mass media and world's peace-loving people are urging the U.S. and the south Korean authorities to positively reply to these proposals.

The proposal to hold a north-south joint conference was put forward by President Kim Il Sung in his New Year address for 1988. The conference is to be attended by the authorities and the representatives of all the political parties and social standings of north and south Korea.

Follow some of the state leaders who have expressed firm support to Pyongyang's proposal to convene a north-south joint conference so far this year (Previously reported are excluded):

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu; Czechoslovak President Milos Jakes; Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda; Malian President Moussa Traore; Guinean President Lansana Conte; Benin President Mathieu Kerekou; Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni; Pakistani President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq; President of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic Mohamed Abdel Aziz; Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano; and Mauritanian President Maaouya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya.

US Heightens Tension in Korea, Maj. Gen. Li Declares

A senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) on May 26 said that the situation in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) today is very tense because the U.S. side is "intentionally and crudely" violating the Armistice Agreement.

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho, Korean senior member to the MAC, made it clear that the large-calibre guns brought into the DMZ by the U.S. side from May 8 to 12 numbered 10.

Speaking to Korean and foreign reporters at the Panmun Pavilion in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area at the end of the 443rd meeting of the MAC on May 26, he also stressed that another reason why the Korean situation remains strained is that the U.S. is engaging itself in arms buildup and war preparations under the pretext of "Olympic security".

"It is not us, but the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets who are rendering the situation strained and increasing the danger of war with the approach of the Olympics, and it is also they who are threatening the Olympic Games," Maj. Gen. Li said.

The 443rd meeting of the MAC was held on the day at the request of the Korean side. The meeting was to be held on May 17, but was put off for nine days because of the U.S. side's delaying tactics.

At the meeting, Maj. Gen. Li lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against the military provocations committed by the U.S. and south Korea successively against the DPRK from the sky, ground and sea in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

According to the statement of Maj. Gen. Li:

- At around 07:10 May 10 the south Korean army sent armed soldiers to commit a military provocation by sighting and firing large-calibre machine-gun bullets twice at a civil police post of the north from a place near Ogum-ri at the estuary of the Rimjin River;

- The U.S. side let the south Korean army introduce two guns there respectively on May 10 and 11, and on May 12, introduce and install a 106.7mm gun at the post on Kachil peak southeast of the MDL marker No. 1055 and take an attack posture against the north side with the mobilization of more than 50 armed personnel;

- Infiltration of SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes and naval warships deep into the DPRK sea and sky is being committed more frequently than ever before.

Maj. Gen. Li denounced such military provocations by the U.S. side as crude violations of paragraphs 10 and 12, subparagraph 13 A and paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Armistice Agreement.

"If the U.S. side continues to resort to reckless military provocations, turning a deaf ear to our warnings, the U.S. side will have to pay dearly for them," Maj. Gen. Li warned.

"We do not provoke others first, but will never allow anybody to provoke us."

Int'l Sanctions Must Be Taken against S. African Racists

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung hosted a banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on May 20 in honour of Joaquim Alberto Chissano, President of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Both Korean and Mozambican Presidents made speeches at the banquet. Follow excerpts from their speeches:

Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, an old friend of mine, has come to visit Korea for the fourth time and it has a strong impression upon the Korean people.

Your visit to our country on this occasion as head of the Mozambican party and government will be an important opportunity to develop the traditional relations of friendship between Korea and Mozambique to a higher level, the relations that have already been cultivated by us and Comrade Machel.

The peoples of our two countries have waged a powerful joint struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism on the same front against imperialism, colonialism and racism. In this process they have knitted close bonds of friendship as dear brothers and comrades-in-arms.

The Mozambican people achieved national liberation and seized power through an arduous armed struggle already more than ten years ago.

However, because of the ceaseless acts of aggression and intervention by the imperialists and racists, the Mozambican people are still faced with many difficulties and trials in their struggle to build a new society.

While fighting to repel the brigandish invasion by the South African racists and their allies, the bands of rebels, to put down their atrocious acts of subversion and massacre and to safeguard national security and peace, the Mozambican people are courageously advancing along the path of socialist development, overcoming severe natural calamities and reconstructing and developing the national economy. The Korean people have a high opinion of their struggle and express full support for it.

Esteemed Comrade President, we are convinced that the fraternal Mozambican people, rallied solidly behind the Frelimo party, their revolutionary vanguard, under your leadership, will achieve excellent results in their struggle to foil the invasion and challenge by the racists and the bands of rebels, defend the revolutionary gains and build a new independent and peaceful Mozambique.

Racism and the system of apartheid which the South African racists are now persisting in under the support of the Western imperialists are the cruelest form of colonialism that runs counter to the trend of the times. Their ceaseless acts of invasion and intervention against their neighbours are the major cause of the tension and war danger in southern Africa.

We categorically denounce the South African racists for their criminal acts and strongly assert that comprehensive international sanctions must be applied against them so as to prevent them from passing any further with impunity, and that the Western imperialists must desist at once from interfering in the affairs of the southern African countries.

We extend firm solidarity to the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, the front-line countries and the rest of Africa in their just struggle to wipe out racism and colonialism, establish their national sovereignty and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa.

The very imperialist forces of aggression are also the basic factor that is responsible for the critical tension on the Korean Peninsula in Asia today.

The imperialists are making desperate efforts, but the world is moving not in accordance with their will, but along the path of independence which is followed by the people.

In south Korea today, in spite of brutal military fascist repression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the struggle of the broad masses of the patriots, young people and students for independence, democracy and peaceful national reunification is now surging up with an irresistible force. The south Korean people's just struggle is shaking the United States' colonial ruling machinery to its foundation and delivering a heavy blow at the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for aggression, war and the perpetuation of national division.

The developments in south Korea show clearly that the imperialists will never be able to check the struggle of the south Korean people for independence, democracy and reunification and keep our nation of the same blood divided for ever, no matter how brutal armed repression, or no matter how cunning and underhand appeasement and deceptive tricks and anti-communist stratagem these imperialists may resort to.

Judging from the present development of the situation we are confident that, although the north-south relations are now frozen and in a state of deadlock, the people in the north and south, if all of them fight in unity, will be able to improve these relations and make a breakthrough independently in their cause of national reunification.

Comrade President, your present visit to our country will give a great inspiration not only to our people in the northern half who are working hard to greet the 40th anniversary of the Republic with a brilliant success in the building of socialism and to accelerate national reunification, but also to the south Korean people who are fighting to win independence, democracy and reunification.

We are very grateful to the Mozambican party, government and people for their taking a constant, firm stand in our people's behalf and against those who are bent on creating "two Koreas", and for their strong support for our people's cause of national reunification.

Your present visit will also contribute to the common cause of strengthening solidarity among the developing and non-aligned countries in Asia and Africa, extending and developing South-South cooperation and establishing a new equitable international economic order.

It is only through solid unity and whole-hearted mutual support and cooperation that the newly emergent countries can achieve their common aim and ideal of being free from the foreign domination and subjugation of every form and creating an independent new world and play a proper role in preventing a new world war and preserving peace and security.

We will in future, too, as in the past fight stoutly for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in close unity with the progressive people throughout the world including the Mozambican people.

We Welcome All Measures Taken to Ease Tension in The World

Speech of President Joaquim Alberto Chissano

The chief aim of our current official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to convey friendship and solidarity of the Mozambican people for Comrade President Kim Il Sung and for the Korean people, the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government.

Another aim of our visit is to strengthen friendship and cooperation between us.

This, I believe, is the common will of the peoples, parties and governments of our two countries.

Permit me to express thanks to the Korean people through Comrade President Kim Il Sung for their cordial reception accorded us.

The warm welcome characterising the cordial hospitality of the fraternal Korean people is a clear token of their desire to make our visit a success.

The relations between us were established in the period of the armed struggle for national liberation and have been expanded in scope and deepened in mutual interests after Mozambique won independence.

The assistance rendered by the Korean people in the reconstruction of Mozambique, our motherland, finds manifestation in many fields of life in our country as positive realities.

Korean comrades in Mozambique continue to display internationalist spirit, defying sacrifices, for the growth and strengthening of the Mozambican revolution and for the progress of our people, together with our workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals. We are grateful for this.

We are faced with the consequences of backwardness left over by the colonial rule even after we proclaimed independence, and outside forces are systematically organizing and fomenting actions to cause instability to us.

The armed reactionaries, the very one who creates such instability, are murdering people while destroying economic and social infrastructures and aggravating the consequences of natural calamities which our country is now facing.

The Mozambican people are firmly defending the idea of freedom, progress and peace, despite destruction and massacre, and still today, are continuously making strenuous efforts to overcome the difficult circumstances of the country.

They are also steadfastly and vigorously carrying into practice the plan of economic reconstruction set forth in 1986, waging a determined struggle against armed reactionaries.

We value all manner of support rendered by the international community to the Mozambican people and, in particular, highly appraise such countries as the DPRK which always stand by us.

Over the past 25 years since the founding of the Organization of African Unity many African countries have realized their desire for self-determination and independence and set about national building, and today are vigorously struggling to finally liquidate colonialism.

The very tensions that handicap the efforts of people for progress and welfare still remain in the southern part of the African Continent.

In southern Africa, the South African people are oppressed and divided by the apartheid system.

South Africa's colonial rule over Namibia still remains. The South African army is keeping a part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola under its occupation. There are still threats to the peoples of front-line states and other peoples in this region.

It is apartheid that creates tensions and instability in this region. Hence, all efforts must be made continually to put an end to apartheid policy.

We have followed with interest the initiatives that led to four-way talks on the Namibian issue in London recently.

We hope that such initiatives will contribute to creating a climate of frankness and good feelings and promote the implementation of the resolution 435/78 on the independence of Namibia and bring about peace and stability in this region.

The People's Republic of Mozambique will make all its efforts so that these purposes will be realized at the earliest date.

Prosperity of nations can be achieved only in the world free from danger of war and nuclear threat.

The INF treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States some time ago has opened an inspiring vista for universal and complete disarmament and creation of a climate of overall peace and security.

We welcome all measures taken to avert nuclear disaster, discontinue arms buildup, ease tension in the world and make disarmament the keypoint in the international relations.

This is one of the basic lines of the non-aligned movement of which our two countries are members.

We admire great achievements made by the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the road of prosperity and well-being under the leadership of Your Excellency and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We are aware that the peaceful reunification of Korea is greatest aspiration of the Korean people and, accordingly, the People's Republic of Mozambique will continue to support efforts and initiatives of Comrade President Kim Il Sung for this purpose.

We have come to the DPRK with the conviction that relations between us are beneficial to the peoples of Mozambique and Korea.

We believe that our current visit will make a contribution to further strengthening cooperation and friendship existing between our two peoples and to their progress and prosperity.

May 21 marks the 10th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique, the reliable basis on which to cement the friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

I was greatly satisfied with this reunion with him, Comrade President, a close friend of mine, the reunion which enables them to deepen their intimate relations and fraternal friendship between them and consolidate the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

The Great Programme for National Union (3)

—In Memory of the North-South Joint Conference and Mr. Kim Gu—

(Continued from the No. 1,382 issue)

Accompanied by my younger brother (An Ji Saeng), he came to see me at my home in Namchangdong and stayed with me about a fortnight, exchanging views on the changing disturbed situation. Our opinions coincided easily, probably because of our common concern for the nation.

We at last reached the same conclusion about the way out of the national impasse. It lay through getting all foreign troops withdrawn and joining hands and cooperating with the communists in the north to check and frustrate the plot for "separate elections and a separate government." We were agreed that we would act positively. All things considered, we decided that Mr. Song Si Baek would contact Mr. Hong Myong Hui and I, Cho Wan Gu. It was also decided to consult Sin Gi On, who was a close associate of Mr. Kim Gyu Sik, to ensure that no objection came from members of his entourage.

Opposition to "Separate Elections, Separate Government"

I made bold to explain the inevitability of alliance and cooperation with the communists to Mr. Cho Wan Gu who was Mr. Kim Gu's chief secretary. At first, he was very sceptical about the feasibility of cooperation with the communists, although he admitted that without this, there could be no other political way out under the prevailing circumstances.

He was nonetheless inclined towards alliance and cooperation with the communists. True, the nationalists from the "Provisional Government" were unconditionally opposed to communism, but they could not prostitute their honour which they had guarded for a long time as exiles devoted to the anti-Japanese struggle for independence and degrade themselves to the acceptance of a "separate government."

For all this, they could not stay aloof from the situation, closing their eyes to the crisis of national division. This explained his attitude. Or more than this, it appeared, his hidebound anti-communist ideas melted away before the fact that the road of national salvation lay in alliance and cooperation with the communists. Hence his inclination.

In the course of my contact with Mr. Cho Wan Gu I learned that the letter from the north had already reached Mr. Kim Gu. When the contents of the reply to the north was discussed by Mr. Kim Gu and the leading officials of the "Korean Independence Party," Mr. Cho Wan Gu urged on them with well-knit logic that it was imperative to cooperate with the communists.

The letter from the north which expressed the firm stand of placing the interests of the nation before anything else could not but call forth a response in the heart of Mr. Kim Gu. And so he came to agree to the idea of cooperation with the communists.

But he advanced his own proposal as an alternative, which was to hold talks between the leaders from the north and the south.

These were the circumstances and background of Mr. Kim Gu's statement on January 26, 1948 and Mr. Kim Gyu Sik's the next day and their reply of February 16, the gist of which was the withdrawal of Soviet and US troops, opposition to "separate elections and a separate government" and talks between leaders from the north and the south.

It was not until later that I realized all this was a process of upholding the lofty idea of General Kim Il Sung. Whilst staying in my house, Mr. Song Si Baek drove home to me the urgency of cooperation with the communists and induced me to do my bit to bring this about. When I learned that he had been working to put the General's programme of national salvation into practice, I was both surprised and moved.

The General received the reply of Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik dated February 16.

Then, in order to deal with the situation in which the United States passed a resolution on holding separate elections in south Korea by using the voting machine of the "UN Little Assembly" at the end of February, he again called all the Korean people to the nationwide patriotic struggle against elections aimed at establishing a separate government in south Korea and for the building of a united democratic independent state at the 25th meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea held on March 9.

Meanwhile, he told me (Kim Jong Hang) to send a reply to Messrs. Kim Gu and Kim Gyu Sik.

The reply of March 15 expressed approval of their opposition to the "separate elections and a separate government" and set out measures to make an advance in bringing about the north-south joint conference.

The moment was approaching when all the patriotic forces of the north and the south would meet together in one place and discuss a way out of the impasse.

In this connection, Mr. Kim Gu wanted to confirm one thing before he made a final decision. This was that, although he keenly felt the need of joining hands with the communists on the basis of the love for the country and the people, the common denominator, in the actual situation when the danger of national division was imminent, he found it hard to bridge the gap caused by the ideological difference between the two parties.

Since I have always hated the communists in the past, he thought, with misgivings, they will also spurn me. And his fears were not groundless.

Around the "Provisional Government" put up by political emigres who had been deprived of their country by the Japanese imperialists and taken refuge abroad were many different political forces who followed different isms and doctrines and indulged in sectarian strife, attacking and slandering one another every day and even perpetrated tragic acts of bloodshed.

Mr. Kim Gu himself had been shot by Kim Un Han, a youth belonging to the "New Korea Independence Party" who had been urged on by the Japanese spy Pak Chang Se and was blinded with sectarian feud, and the bullet was still his body.

On the other hand, it was a fact that he had been a terror to people of other parties and groups and even to the "communists" from the time when he had headed the Police Bureau of the "Provisional Government."

He had regarded the communists as people who only cried for the "motherland of ideology" taking no account of their own nation and despised and shunned the nationalists indiscriminately. So he used to treat the communists as sworn enemies, and the nationalists in Northeast China who had a good understanding with the "Provisional Government" would ruthlessly kill those young people who were coming to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army as communists.

(To be continued)

– Subtitles are ours ... Ed. –

New Successes in 200-Day Campaign

Working people in the capital city of Pyongyang are registering big successes through the dynamic 200-day campaign to continue until the 40th birthday of the DPRK (Sep. 9).

According to data available, in 80 days of the campaign they increased the gross industrial output value 11.49 percent, coal output 26.02 percent, production of electricity 13.05 percent, production of rolled steel 3.49 percent and cement production 5.26 percent as against the same period of alst year.

The workers in power industry are keeping production of electricity on the level of 110 percent by ensuring full capacity operation of all equipment from the first day of the campaign. These days they put out 70,000 kWh at the maximum above the plan.

Construction of High-Rise Apartment House Finished in the Main in Little More Than 3 Months

A 26-storied dwelling house with a total floor space of some 40,000 square metres (80 metres long and 16 metres wide) and with a pre-family building area of nearly 200 square metres has been built up in a shord period of time in the capital city of Pyongyang.

The concrete tamping, brick-laying, interior and exterior plastering, tile attaching, heating and plumbing work, laying of power lines, fixture and all other work of this house were carried out in a little over three months.

This dwelling house was constructed by some of the builders who have undertaken the construction of a 105-storied hotel.

The builders finished the concrete tamping of more than 16,000 cubic metres in a little more than two months by the method of monolithic construction.

The interior and exterior plastering of a total of 160,000 square metres of areas was finished on the highest level in only 20 days.

The builders finished in less than a fortnight the laying of pipes tens of thousands of metres long which had been regarded to take three months.

Lifts Installed at New Apartment Houses in Kwangbok Street

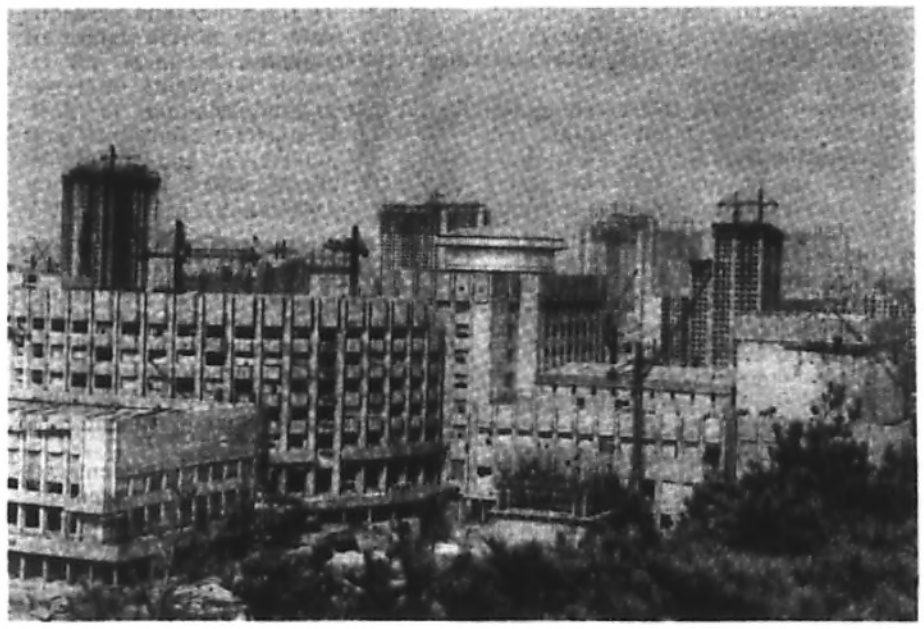
Modern lifts are being installed at apartment houses in Kwangbok Street now under construction in Pyongyang.

The workers of the elevator installing station have already installed some 40 lifts at bulky multi-story flats and are hastening the installing of about 60 more.

These lifts manufactured at the Pyongyang Elevator Factory are efficient and convenient.

They are reliable in safety, faster in speed than the previous ones and modern in their mechanism.

The workers of the station will install more than 100 lifts by the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding (Sep. 9).



Construction of Kwangbok Street is well advanced.

Construction of Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway Progresses Apace

The construction of Pyongyang-Kaesong Express Highway is progressing apace.

Soldier-builders moved more than 43 million cubic meters of earth and bedrocks, completed over 200 structures and a large number of piers of bridges and run through tunnels with a total length of tens of thousands of metres in underground passages in a few months after start of the construction project.

As a result, the roadbed of the whole section of the express highway has been formed in main and a firm guarantee provided to finish the construction in time.

Soldiers who are undertaking the roadbed project conducted some 200 blasting to blow 10,000-1,300,000 cubic metres of earth.

Soldiers discharging underground passages fulfilled their daily plan for tunnelling 2-3 times and thus passed through 14 underground passages.

In this highway stretching hundreds *ri* (ten *ri* is approximately four kilometres) from the southern gateway of Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, the technical conditions including hardness of road, stability and promptness of traffic and cultural refinement of road will be ensured at a high level.

Bridges on the road will be built in various styles, such as arch-style and tower-style and entrances to underground passages be decorated with wing and rainbow shapes and various other designs.

Cultural establishments and service facilities including rest pavilions and restaurants will be built at many places of the highway.

—"KAL Incident Was an Int'l Humbug"—

Former "ROK" PM Kim Jong Ryol Issues "Declaration of Conscience" to Reveal Injustice of Roh and Chun

A "Declaration of Conscience", which was issued on Mar. 23 by former prime minister Kim Jong Ryol, was carried on May 21 in Minjok Shibo, a Korean newspaper published by south Korean residents in Japan.

His declaration is drawing widespread attention at home and abroad as the former prime minister unveiled a series of shocking inside stories of the Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo regimes including the Dec. 16 presidential election vote-rigging and the KAL incident.

Following is the full text of the declaration:

Ladies and gentlemen!

I am Kim Jong Ryol, one-time defense minister and prime minister, who once held a highest position of power.

Today, at 11:45 p.m. on Mar. 22, 1988, I arrived at Kimpo International Airport together with former and present ministers as well as many legislators of the Democratic Justice Party to see off former president Chun Doo Hwan who was going to leave for the United States.

At that moment, a thousand emotions crowded in my mind.

It was really a miserable sight – to see the former president, who until very recently ruled south Korea as an autocrat, surrounded by hundreds of followers and used to go abroad amid the thunderous cheer of well-wishers, go up the ramp with downcast eyes.

Does this mean the uncertainly of power or life?

Such a thought crossed my mind.

Twenty eight years ago when Dr. Syngman Rhee left for Hawaii to seek political asylum, this old Kim Jong Ryol shed tears as I thought that Dr. Rhee would not have been compelled to seek political asylum if he had not conducted the illegal election on Mar. 15.

I could not help feeling bitter as it seemed to me that former president Chun Doo Hwan was seeking political asylum never to return, even though he was leaving for the U.S. for a short visit to avoid public censure.

I thought that but for the computer manipulation of election results and vote counting fraud by a TV station on Dec. 16, he may not have been forced into a foreign visit, with the people turning their faces away from him.

When I thought so, tears of regret came into my eyes.

However, it is also true that I, Kim Jong Ryol, who once had proudly enjoyed supreme power under Chun, was overwhelmed with a sense of responsibility for a crime against former president Chun Doo Hwan.

I have lived more than 70 years. But I have never seen such betrayal by power as I have this time.

The two friends who were experts in illegalities as the leaders of the Dec. 12 coup and the ringleaders of the May 18 Kwangju massacre, were obviously not enemies in the same boat.

We smiled to each other on the surface but there was veiled enmity among us.

And this old man Kim Jong Ryol once again earned notoriety for myself by allowing myself to be exploited by Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo as responsible for the election fraud.

How can I speak to the people and my ancestors with these past records of mine?

So, I have decided to apologize for my grave mistakes by confessing my unjust acts to the aggrieved souls who departed this world, crying for democratization.

Ladies and gentlemen!

I, Kim Jong Ryol, wonder if my birth into this world itself was the cause of the tremendous misfortune of this country.

None of the fraudulent elections from the Mar. 15 vote-rigging, to the Apr. 27 fraudulent ballot counting and the computerized vote-rigging on Dec. 16, would have been successful without me, Kim Jong Ryol.

But the Mar. 15 election vote-rigging forced Syngman Rhee into exile, the Apr. 27 rigging brought Park Jung Hee to death and the Dec. 16 computer vote-rigging will force Chun Doo Hwan into exile and cast dark clouds over the future of Roh Tae Woo.

This is as clear as daylight.

No more innocent people and student should be sacrificed, as this old man in dotage will expose all the frauds and misconducts to atone for his sins against our nation and history.

My days are numbered, as I am in my 70s.

I should say that I would not repent if I should end my life on the gallows, unnoticed by anyone, caught in the trap of the evil laws framed by myself, for bringing to light the inside facts of the Dec. 16 presidential election last year.

And I would be happy, if my death could serve the future of democracy in this country even a little.

I hope the representatives of the political parties and religious organizations who read this white paper will make public the facts in it to the world so as to convince them that justice conquers injustice, lead and awaken people to prevent the dishonest men from insulting the honest and righteous men and foster the people's spirit of not yielding to injustice.

I know about the reality of power better than anyone else.

I will boldly meet my remaining days which are numbered and willingly be punished for my crime and face my forthcoming destiny.

Contents of Revelation

1) I expose to the nation the fact that the Dec. 16 presidential election was a computerized production jointly orchestrated by the United States, Japanese and south Korean governments.

2) I declare that the KAL incident was an international conspiracy premeditated by the U.S., Japan, Bahrain and south Korean governments to create a Roh Tae Woo regime.

3) Mayumi (or Kim Hyon Hui), a Korean resident in Japan, is a victim of a plot which was deliberately staged at Bahrain airport.

What is more surprising is that the Japanese government and the south Korean press in collusion with the Chun Doo Hwan government spread false reports in order to mislead the people. In return for this, I declare, over 3,400 million dollars flowed to Japan and the United States.

4) The woman who went by the name of Mayumi was a character in a criminal case jointly planned by the United States, Japan and south Korean governments to kill Kim Dae Jung during the presidential election campaigns.

When the south Korean government was about to kill Kim Dae Jung, the U.S. government persuaded it into suspending the plan. Thus Kim Dae Jung was spared his life.

5) A top-secret order R-7 was issued to carry out a plan to poison Kim Dae Jung to death during his election campaigns in Cholla provinces.

6) Support to the presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party was extended totally on an administrative level in accordance with a promise between Roh Tae Woo and me. (16 letters are not legible)

7) The computer rigging in the ballot-counting was instructed by Chun Doo Hwan to the representatives of the mass media and the two leading broadcasting stations, with the help of information provided by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Sigur and under the pressure of U.S. Ambassador to south Korea Lilley.

The technical problem for the computerized vote-rigging was successfully solved on Oct. 3 last year under the direction of the Agency for National Security Planning and with the cooperation of the top-class technicians of the Samsung group and the two broadcasting stations.

8) A plan for removing officials hailing from Cholla provinces was worked out at an annex to the Samchongdong by Chun Doo Hwan, Roh Tae Woo, Kim Bok Dong, Park Jun Byong, Cho Byong Duk, Chong Ho Yong, Yu Hak Song and myself so as to drastically reduce and completely incapacitate those who had held their posts in the army, police and the government.

9) When Roh Tae Woo was relieved of the post of home minister, he was involved in the Saemaul illegularities – a large amount of national funds including the Saemaul Fund were misappropriated as subsidies to the Saemaul headquarters, and more surprising is the fact the case of policeman named U, which occurred in Wiryong, was a tragedy designed to hush up the Kwangju massacre.

Through agreement between Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo, drug was given policeman U to make him fire at random, with the aim of diverting public attention elsewhere.

Policeman U shot only five or six people to death. But ill-famed paratroopers were hurled in at the time to shoot innocent people to death and disappeared without leaving a trace.

10) I wish that Roh Tae Woo will dispel doubts by making a detailed explanation on why he had to be beaten and humiliated by Chun Doo Hwan on Jan. 21.

11) Computerized ballot-counting was supposed to secure a stable majority of seats for the Democratic Justice Party and, when the results of it were aired, no street demonstration against, to say nothing of resistance to them, were to be allowed.

The Agency for National Security Planning and Security Command forces were ready, fully prepared for this.

A lot of talk about the DJP winning a 55 percent of the seats indicates that votes were planned in advance to be juggled with. If the DJP succeeded in securing this numerical superiority in the national assembly, it was thought, it would be possible for it to carry out a constitutional amendment for a Cabinet system and ensure a permanent office for the party.

The results of the ballot-counting for the general elections would have to be accepted as final, as the two leading broadcasting stations were used as the media.

I hope the people and the entire democratic forces will rise up.

12) Large sums of money with more than 13,200 million dollars of fortunes whisked away by Chun Doo Hwan abroad are deposited in different countries. How can we collect them?

There are many other points to be exposed. I hope that they will be brought to light with the message of time.

I declared that there is no shadow of a doubt about any of the facts mentioned above.

3:23 p.m.
March 23, 1988
Kim Jong Ryol
Former Prime Minister

U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju Attacked with Gasoline Bombs

In another anti-American protest action some 100 students attacked on May 23 the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju, which became a scene of bloody massacre eight years ago, chanting slogans including "Americans, get out of south Korea!"

The protesters hurled some 30 gasoline bombs to crash the roofing tiles of the center but no fire was reported.

Before the massive action two students had climbed up to the roof of the building and thrown five petrol bombs at the courtyard.

Four students were reported to have been arrested in the melee between the students and the tear gas-firing riot police.

Photo shows a student climbing the fence of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on May 20 to attack it as security personnel attempted to stop him.

Struggles on the 8th Anniv. of Kwangju Popular Uprising in Photos

—"U.S., Manipulator of Kwangju Massacre, Get Out!"—

A thorough investigation into the Kwangju massacre, which had been deliberately veiled by the Chun-Roh regimes, is emerging as the major focal point in the struggle for democratization in south Korea.

On May 18, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the Kwangju incident, more than 100,000 citizens (according to a figure made public by the sponsor) held a national rally to demand a thorough investigation into the bloody incident.

Students held that day similar rallies at 103 colleges across south Korea and staged vigorous demonstrations.

Fierce anti-Roh and anti-American protests by students continued even after May 18 to attack U.S. Embassy in Seoul on May 20 and its cultural center in Kwangju on May 23.

Furthermore, representatives of the three major opposition parties, who have had an inter-party meeting for the first time since the April election, agreed to persistently question the Roh Tae Woo group at the forthcoming national assembly session, forming an ad hoc committee to investigate the truth of the Kwangju incident.

Earlier, opposition parties, students and dissident organizations had unanimously rejected a fraudulent measure to relieve Kwangju victim announced by Roh Tae Woo, and are now pursuing the responsibilities of Roh Tae Woo, Chun Doo Hwan, both ringleaders, and the United States who backed the massacre.

Demand to find the fact of the Kwangju incident shakes the Roh regime's political foundation from its root.

About 3,000 students at Korea University burn a depiction of the United States flag along with effigies of Chun Doo Hwan and Roh Tae Woo during anti-government demonstrations on May 18. The protest marked the eighth anniversary of the bloody civil uprising in Kwangju. (Reuter)

Students hurl petrol bombs at riot police on May 14 in the biggest demonstration in south Korea since Roh Tae Woo took over power from strongman Chun Doo Hwan in February. About 15,000 students fought a pitched battle against riot police in Seoul. (Reuter)

Dissidents, students and relatives of those killed during the Kwangju Popular Uprising in May 1980 burn an effigy of Roh Tae Woo at the Mangwol cemetery on May 18. They accuse Roh of supporting Chun Doo Hwan who sent special combat troops to Kwangju to kill some 2,000 citizens eight years ago. (Reuter)

Police fire tear gas in Kwangju on May 17 in response to rocks and petrol bombs released by students shouting anti-Roh and anti-American slogans, demanding the resignation of Roh Tae Woo and the joint hosting of the Olympic Games with the DPRK. (Reuter)

More than 30,000 protesters gathered at the main square outside the provincial capital building in Kwangju on May 18 in an rally to demand a thorough investigation into the Kwangju massacre, chanting anti-government slogans and listening to speeches by politicians and student leaders . (Reuter)

Pyongyang Urges Tokyo to Apologize for Its Insult to DPRK Table Tennis Players

The Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee strongly demands that the Japanese government authorities apologize for the insolent, insulting acts they committed against the DPRK team which was participating in the Ninth Asian Table Tennis Championships, ignoring international law and usage.

If they try to justify their unwarranted acts, instead of apologizing, we will have no dealings with Japan in future. They must bear full responsibility for all consequences arising thereof.

So stressed a statement issued by the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee on May 23.

Noting that the Japanese government authorities' insolent acts insulting the DPRK team resulted in the team leaving the games halfway for home, the statement says:

This is an unbearable insult to the sovereignty of our Republic and a heinous provocative act of slinging mud at the international sports games and trampling upon harmony and friendship among countries and peoples.

We sternly denounce the deliberate provocation of the Japanese government authorities as a criminal act that runs counter to the trend of the present time toward independence and peace.

It is the height of outrage, an uncivilized act going beyond imagination of those with a normal thinking ability that they sent our team out of the place at mealtime, says the statement.

Referring to the fact that the Japanese reactionaries did not hesitate to threaten the safety of our team members riding in a bus with the mobilization of right-wing gangsters, it goes on to say:

Further, the Japanese authorities committed this act of provocation in league with the United States and the south Korean authorities to throw a wet blanket over the ever mounting desire of the south Korean people for joint Olympics and prevent us from participating in the Olympic Games under the banner of joint Olympics at any cost.

Facts clearly prove that they are further strengthening their policy hostile toward our Republic with each passing day. They also eloquently tell that no international games or international conference can be held successfully in the territory of Japan where Japanese militarism has revived and is holding sway and where human rights, humanitarianism, international law and usage are openly ignored in broad daylight.

Joint Communique, Appeal Adopted

—At 2nd Session of Int'l Prep. Com. for 13th WFYS—

A joint communique and an appeal concerning an international solidarity fund for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students were adopted at the Second Session of the International Preparatory Committee for the festival held in New Delhi.

— Communique —

A useful exchange of views on the general direction of the program of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students took place at the session. The festival will provide the participants with an opportunity to see well the revolutionary life and activity of the Korean people.

The attendants of the session agreed to set up an international solidarity fund for the 13th festival for its successful preparation and holding and called on the national preparatory committees of all countries and national, regional and international youth and student organizations to render help in the work of the fund.

The attendants of the session agreed to form a provisional working group for the promotion of the preparations for the festival and hold a meeting of the group three times.

They decided to hold the Third Session of the International Preparatory Committee in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, in November 1988.

The third session will discuss the program of the festival and form a standing committee of the international preparatory committee for the festival.

The second session discussed the proposal of the Korean preparatory committee to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students from July 1 to 8, 1989.

The communique referred to lots of work done by the Korean preparatory committee for a success of the festival.

— Appeal —

The worldwide preparation and program of the festival demand that many financial and technical problems be settled so that the festival may assume a most representative character and provide a possibility of broadest and equal participation, the appeal says.

It announces that the attendants of the session decided to set up an international solidarity fund which consists of voluntary donations of different forms from each organization according to its specific capacity.

The appeal calls on all national preparatory committees and youth and student organizations to render all possible material assistance to the fund.

The appeal wishes success to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Complete Freedom Urged For Japan-born Korean Pol. Prisoner

A Korean resident of Japan who had been imprisoned in south Korea for last 17 years as a political prisoner was released on May 25.

So Jun Sik, who was born in Japan, was arrested with his elder brother in the spring of 1971 for their alleged involvement in the "campus spy-ring case".

They were charged with violating the "National Security Law" and the "Anti-Communist Law", while they were studying in south Korea at Seoul National University. So Sung, his elder brother, is still being detained in south Korea.

The "campus spy-ring case" was fabricated so that there could be a crackdown upon south Korean students and citizens as the then President Park Jung Hee fought to be elected for a third term.

So Sung was sentenced to life imprisonment and So Jun Sik to seven years. However, So Jun Sik was detained again after he had served his sentence under the "Public Security Law" which was instituted in 1975. The law allows dissidents who the south Korean authorities feel "might break the law" again or cause a "social disturbance" to be detained indefinitely.

Although he finished his seven-year term in 1978 the south Korean regime repeatedly renewed the two-year detention period on him, invoking the preventive custody provision.

Before his twice-extended sentence of two-year detention was due to expire in 1982, So Jun Sik filed a lawsuit challenging the validity of the renewal decision, claiming that the "Public Security Law" was unconstitutional because it ran contrary to the fundamental human rights provided for in the constitution. However, before any court could rule on the issue, the south Korean authorities ordered another two-year detention.

It is unjustifiable that the south Korean authorities held him for more ten years, resulting in him serving 17 years because it was considered that he might break the law again.

His release on his 40th birthday is a victory for the south Korean human rights movement and the families of political prisoners. However, it does not mean the struggle in south Korea is over.

On Feb. 26 Roh Tae Woo, who took power by winning in "presidential elections" on Dec. 16 last year by unprecedented foul play, announced an "amnesty" for 7,234 prisoners including 125 political prisoners.

However, no dissident leaders or any of the 40 or so Japan-resident Korean political prisoners were included in this. Only six of the Japan-resident Korean political prisoners had their prison term shortened. There are still more than 1,000 political prisoners in jail in south Korea.

So Jun Sik was released for cosmetic reasons.

The Roh Tae Woo regime attempted to camouflage the essence of its military regime with the "amnesty" and his release, and the military regime could unjustifiably detain So Jun Sik no longer under the present constitution. A new constitution paving the way for democratic reform was approved by an overwhelming majority in a national referendum in last October, as a result of the widespread democratization struggle by broad spectrum of south Koreans.

Even So Jun Sik's release was not without conditions. He has to live with his cousin in Seoul and he is required to get permission before he can leave Seoul.

After So Jun Sik was reunited with his relatives he said that he was freed because of the power of people demanding democratization.

He continued to say that what upset him most during his detention was not being able to meet the people he wanted to meet.

He expressed his intention to live in south Korea, but said, "My hope is to go to Japan and visit my parents' grave."

His father and mother died in 1983 and 1980 respectively, while he was in jail.

Some prominent figures in Japan commented on his release as his release got nationwide news coverage in Japan.

Mr. Den Hideo, a member of the Japanese House of Councillors and a member of the movement to secure the release of Japan-born Korean political prisoners in south Korea, said "Mr. So Jun Sik should have been released ten years ago and his brother should not be serving life."

"Political prisoners are so to speak dissidents against the then government, so release of political prisoners is a barometer of democracy for the government."

"If the Roh Tae Woo government wants democracy it should release all the Korean residents of Japan who are being detained as political prisoners and should reduce the authorities of the Agency for National Security Planning."

Ms. Edith Hanson, chairperson of the Japanese Section of Amnesty International, said "There are still 24 Korean residents of Japan being held in south Korea as political prisoners according to an investigation by Amnesty International."

She went on to say, "There are various pieces of information about the political prisoners concerning their living conditions, torture and so on."

"I hope the release of So Jun Sik will exert greater influence on the release of other political prisoners," she added.

Rodong Sinmun on So's Release

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, commented on the release of a Japan-born Korean political prisoner in south Korea in a signed commentary on May 27.

The Roh Tae Woo regime decided to replace the "care and custody for the preservation of public peace" on So Jun Sik, a Japan-born Korean student who was studying in south Korea, with the "limitation of the place of residence," and took the step to move him to the house of a cousin by his father's sister, his "surety". This is no more than moving him to a prison outside the prison, declared Rodong Sinmun in the signed commentary.

The commentary said:

He has lost his youth of twenties and thirties due to 17 years of imprisonment accompanied with brutal torture.

However, the Roh Tae Woo group is keeping him under arrest by staging a deceptive "release" farce. This fascist step is a flagrant violation of human dignity and rights and an intolerable mockery of and challenge to the people at home and abroad demanding the acquittal of So Sung and his brother So Jun Sik.

By keeping him under arrest with "limitation of the place of residence", far from completely setting him free unconditionally, the Roh Tae Woo group revealed again the true color of his group of fascist tyrants and military gangsters who have fully taken over the prison rule and suppressive

(Continued on page 7)

So Jun Sik together with his aunt and her children after being released on May 25. However, he still has restriction of residence.

Joint Meet of Korean Students in Japan Held Here for Promotion of N-S Student Talks

About 200 Korean students in Japan who study at 54 Japanese universities and colleges as well as Choson University, the highest educational institution of Korean nationals in Japan, gathered on May 24 at the Kudan Hall in Tokyo for the promotion of the north-south student talks.

A joint rally of Japan-born Korean students for the promotion of north-south student talks was held in Tokyo on May 24.

Li Su Nam, chairman of the Student Committee of Choson University and chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Joint Rally of Japan-born Korean Students, made a keynote report and representatives of Japan-born Korean students from different universities took the rostrum at the rally.

The reporter and speakers expressed full support for the proposal for north-south student talks and declared that the Korean students in Japan, too, would actively join the students in the north and the south of the homeland in the sacred struggle for national reunification.

A declaration was adopted there in the name of the joint rally of Japan-born Korean students for the promotion of north-south student talks.

It offered participation of Japan-born Korean students in a grand across-the-country march, a sports meet of students and talks between student representatives of north and south Korea.

It expressed the conviction that the world's honest-minded people including the Japanese people would render positive support and encouragement to the Japan-born Korean students in their righteous activities for the promotion of north-south student talks and for national reunification.

This declaration will be sent to all the universities in north and south Korea, students in many countries of the world and international organizations.

A committee for the promotion of north-south student talks was formed with student representatives from various universities at the rally.

33rd Anniv. of Chongryun Celebrated in DPRK

A film reception and a cocktail party were given by the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK at the People's Palace of Culture on May 24 on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and heads of delegations and visiting groups of Chongryun staying in the DPRK were invited there.

Present on the occasion were Kang Sok Ju, first vice minister of foreign affairs, Kim Du Chil, deputy director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other personages concerned.

The attendants saw a Korean documentary film "Heroes Who Have Grown Up in the Bosom of the Homeland."

Speeches were made at a cocktail party which followed.

Korean Students Perform At Tokyo Disneyland

Korean students performed traditional Korean dances and songs before a Japanese audience. Photo shows a scene from "Farmers' Dance", a folk dance traditionally performed by Korean farmers.

As part of the fifth anniversary celebrations of the opening of Tokyo Disneyland students from the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School staged a cultural performance.

The Tokyo Disneyland located in Chiba Prefecture is one of the most popular and largest amusement parks in Japan.

The students were all members of the dance, chorus and brass band clubs at the school and were invited to the memorial event because their performances have been well received by Japanese audiences in the past.

About 550 people watched the performance which consisted of Korean dance and songs accompanied by music played on traditional Korean musical instruments.

Before the performance got underway, a student explained the program to the audience and spoke about the Korean schools in Japan.

About 100 students were involved in the performance.

Among the traditional Korean dances performed were, "Farmers' Dance" and "Dance with a Fan."

Mr. Tanabe Yukihiro, a member of the information department of the amusement park, said "It is a matter of course and is very good that Korean nationals in Japan give a national education to their children and teach them Korean language, history and culture."

He went on to say:

"Japanese people, particularly the young generation, should know why there are so many Koreans in Japan, so that the people of the two countries can develop friendly relations."

(Continued from page 6)

politics of the former dictators. This clearly shows what a more cunning and heinous fascist hangman the traitor Roh Tae Woo is than the former dictators and what a deceptive slogan "democracy and harmony" and "democratic development" on his lips are.

The Roh Tae Woo regime must abolish the "limitation of the place of residence" on So Jun Sik and release him immediately and completely. At the same time, it must repeal the life imprisonment on So Sung, immediately and unconditionally release him and all other patriotic students and people who were unreasonably arrested and step down as demanded by the south Korean people.

Chongryun

Earlier on May 26, Sin Sang Dae, vice chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) issued a statement in conjunction with the release of So Jun Sik.

The statement said that after 17 years of unreasonable detention it is ridiculous that So Jun Sik still has restriction of residence.

The statement also pointed out that there are about 40 or so Japan-born Korean political prisoners being held and the atrocious "National Security Law" and "Public Security Law" remain. It was demanded that the vicious laws be abolished and all the political prisoners be released at once.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to For. Countries (Apr. 21 – May 19)

APR. 21

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice President Li Jong Ok to the Republic of Zambia.

APR. 27

* A delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society headed by Li Song Ho, vice chairman of its central committee, to China.

APR. 28

* Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the Soviet Union and Poland.

MAY 9

* A delegation of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students led by its Chairman Choe Ryong Hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, to India.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kil Jae Gyong, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to African countries.

MAY 11

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bok Sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice premier of the Administration Council, to China.
* A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association led by O Mun Han, vice chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, to China.

MAY 12

* A delegation of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the DPRK headed by its President Li Yong Gyun to Bulgaria
* A DPRK delegation of culture to the Soviet Union.

MAY 14

* A delegation of the Korean Academy of Sciences led by its Vice President Pak Yong Do to the Soviet Union.

MAY 16

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kwon Min Jun, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, to the GDR.
* A Korean youth delegation headed by Ryu Gwan Jin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, to Romania.
* A DPRK military delegation headed by O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, to China.

MAY 19

* A DPRK government delegation headed by Pyong Yong Rip, chairman of the education commission, to Libya.
* A delegation of the Korean International Insurance Company headed by its Director Paek Myong Ron to Romania. **(KCNA)**

Washington, Tokyo Urged To Stop Using Olympics in Anti-DPRK Campaign

A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in his May 23 press statement strongly denounced Washington and Tokyo for waging anti-DPRK campaign and heightening tension around the Korean Peninsula on the pretext of "protecting the Seoul Olympics from terrorism of the north."

The statement said:

The anti-DPRK smear campaign becoming all the more clamorous with the Olympic Games drawing near vividly reveals the intention of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets to use the Olympic Games to embellish the illegal "regime" of south Korea and create favorable conditions for their "two Koreas" plot through "cross contacts," "cross recognition" and so forth, and freeze the present division of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists openly announced that they would keep stationing their aggression forces including carrier flotillas which participated in the "Team Spirit 88" joint military manoeuvres in south Korea and its surrounding waters pending the Olympic Games on the pretext of "Olympic security," and the south Korean puppet army, the U.S. occupationist forces in south Korea and the entire U.S. imperialist aggression forces in Japan and the Philippines would be put on the "posture for emergency mobilization" and large-scale military exercises be held in the waters of south Korea.

Japan is zealously joining the United States in its frantic military actions.

The Japanese reactionaries are trying to state combined naval exercises, the "largest ever since the war," in the East Sea of Korea, together with two carrier flotillas of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, by mobilizing their 170 naval warships and hundreds of warplanes timed to coincide with the opening of the Olympic Games.

Such frenzied actions of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are a heinous insult to peace and the idea of the Olympics and a vicious challenge to us who are making consistent efforts to ease the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Judging from the fact that they are using the Olympics as an excuse for intensifying their war racket, it is clear that they have doggedly objected to the realization of the proposal for joint Olympics, after all, entirely with the aim of taking the Olympics as an occasion of hastening war preparations.

The fact itself that the U.S. imperialists intend to have the Olympic Games held while huge aggression forces are massed in and around south Korea is an outspoken act of state terrorism threatening the Olympics.

This cannot be construed otherwise than an intention to fake up a despicable shocking incident again in case the crisis in south Korea should grow worse and the Olympic Games fail to be held as they wished and then lay the blame for it at our door and start all sorts of tricks and even a play with fire against us.

If the Olympic Games are held under the heavy pressure of the frantic military row of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, what significance can it carry? When a military racket is held and people are dying under the murderous suppression by the fascist clique on the one hand, how can sportsmen play games, kicking the ball on the other? Such acts insulting the idea of the Olympiad must be checked without fail. Otherwise, it will leave an indelible blot on the history of the Olympics.

The United States must give up its reckless military adventure of hurling abuses and slanders against our Republic and keying up the tensions on the Korean Peninsula under the pretext of "Olympic security" and put an end to the manoeuvres to use the Olympic Games in the "two Koreas" plot.

The Japanese reactionaries must stop their malicious anti-DPRK racket and moves for a permanent division of Korea now stepped up in league with the United States and the south Korean puppets and discard their foolish attempt to use the Olympic Games in their purpose for militarist expansion.

The government of our Republic and the Korean people will make efforts continuously to the end in order to ease the acute tension in Korea, provide a precondition favourable for her peaceful reunification and realize the co-hosting of the Olympic Games by the north and the south.

Anti-Americanism Growing In S. Korea, Says Former S. Korean Professor

A former south Korean college professor on May 5 made it clear that the anti-U.S. struggle in south Korea is getting stronger and the overwhelming majority of the south Korean people do not recognize Roh Tae Woo as "president."

Li U Gap, 52, former associate professor at the Kunsan Business College in south Korea and vice chairman of the North Cholla Provincial Maritime Children's Federation who defected to the DPRK some time ago, was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Born in Chonju City, North Cholla Province, he had lived in Kunsan of the province before going over to the north. His brothers, wife and three daughters now live in south Korea.

Li U Gap

Motive

Referring to the motive of his going over to the DPRK, he said he opted to do so from his own conviction after many years of thinking.

He continued:

I came to have a knowledge of the Juche idea through Radio Pyongyang. This meant a beacon to me, illuminating the direction of changing my life, like a sailing boat which had been wrecked in a storm came to spot a light house in the dark.

Each time I heard that Juche idea study groups have been organized in all the countries of the world and international seminars on the Juche idea held I became more and more attracted by the greatness of respected President Kim Il Sung who was the first to found so great the Juche idea and of the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il who was further developing and enriching it. My respect and reverence for them came to grow deeper with each passing day.

Also listening to the radio of north Korea I learned that the great President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il were giving energetic on-the-spot guidance to state affairs, big and small. I would ask myself, with admiration, if I could find any other leaders like them elsewhere.

Noting that he departed from the south Korean society for good, urged by a strong desire to find himself in the genuine bosom of the homeland, Li U Gap said he left Seoul at the end of March and arrived in Pyongyang on the 15th of April through a third country.

Impressions of North

He referred in detail to his impressions of the realities in the northern half of Korea which present so striking contrast to those in the south.

Saying the north and south differ from each other in many aspects, he pointed out that the greatest difference is that the nation's sovereignty is thoroughly ensured and national dignity is shining brightly in the north while they are violated in the south.

In the south all the political, economic, military and other social domains are completely subordinated to the United States and, therefore, a corrupt American way of life is pervading the society on the whole and the traditional national good manners and customs are gradually disappearing, he said.

He noted that what he saw and felt in the north next is the fact that man's value is decided by money in the south, but it hinges in the north on how hard he has worked for the country and the nation.

In a word, the south is a society of injustice and the north a genuine society of justice, he stressed.

Anti-US Sentiment Growing

Stating that the course of the growth of south Korean people's anti-American consciousness is being accelerated as the days go by, he said the anti-U.S. struggle has come to gain further momentum in the '80s as the people became convinced that the United States is the very one that obstructs democratization and reunification and destroys the national economy, that is, the United States is an aggressor, plunderer and the chieftain of misfortunes, and in particular, they became aware that the United States was the backstage wirepuller of the Kwangju bloodbath.

The trend of studying the great Juche idea is becoming stronger in the south and this helps to vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle in a planned way on a higher dimension, he said.

Declaring that the overwhelming majority of the people in the south do not recognize Roh Tae Woo as "president" Li U Gap ascribed the reason to the fact that Roh is a kingpin of fraud and plot-breeding, a main culprit in the Kwangju incident.

All the propaganda of the south Korean authorities against the north is a sheer lie and fake-up, he said, adding that everything in the north is quite contrary to the propaganda in the south.

He called upon the professors, students and people of south Korea not to be deceived any more by the anti-communist propaganda, well aware that in the north there is a man-centred, popular society, a free and happy paradise for people's welfare, so ardently desired and wanted by them, but more vigorously struggle to achieve national reunification at an earlier date with the nation's own efforts.

Mozambican President's Visit to Pyongyang

(Continued from page 1)

Officials who attended the talks were:

(From the Korean side)

*Li Jong Ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice president;

*Kim Yong Nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier and foreign minister;

*Kim Bok Sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier;

*Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee;

*Chong Song Nam, minister of external economic affairs;

*Kim Ryong Yong, vice minister of foreign affairs;

*Lt. Gen. of the Korean People's Army Chang Bong Jin; and others.

(From the Mozambican side)

*Armando Emilio Guebuza, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of transport and communications;

*Julio Eduardo Zamith Carrilho, secretary of the party central committee for administration and cadre;

*Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi, secretary of the party central committee for external relations and minister for external relations;

*Feliciano Salomao Gundana, member of the party central committee and minister of the presidency;

*Rafael Benedito Afonso Maguni, member of the party central committee, first secretary of the Manica provincial party committee and governor of Manica;

*Joaquim Joao Munhepe, member of the party central committee and director of the General Personnel Department of the Ministry of National Defence; and others.

The contents of the talks were not specified.

President Joaquim Chissano presented gifts to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il on May 22. The gift for Secretary Kim Jong Il was received by Vice President Li Jong Ok.

During its three-day stay in the DPRK, the Mozambican party and government delegation visited many places in Pyongyang.

They called at construction sites of Kwangbok Street, Rungrado Stadium and other objects on the afternoon of May 20.

On May 22, they visited the Haksan Cooperative Farm on the outskirts of Pyongyang and the Pyongyang Metro.

They also visited a unit of the Korean People's Army and saw the training of soldiers that day.

Meanwhile, a music and dance performance was given by artistes of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the Mansudae Art Theatre on May 21 in honour of the Mozambican President.

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